

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RESIGNATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL NORTON.

The announcement made in *The Tribune* of yesterday morning that Mayor Colvin had had a very serious conference Sunday evening with the Corporation Counsel on the subject of the latter's resignation, created considerable excitement at the City-Hall yesterday morning. There were no wanting those who denied the veracity of the item, many of the Aldermen avowing that neither the Mayor nor Mr. Norton would spend a noisy Sabbath evening in talking over the matter of so purely secular a nature. In order to thoroughly ascertain the facts of the case, a Tribune reporter called upon

the Mayor, who told him whether or not it had its foundation in fact. He was much surprised, but acknowledged that the Judge had had a talk over the Law Department hit.

At the same time he said there was "no authority" for the publication of the item. The reporter then

questioned him with regard to his interview with the Mayor. The Judge stated that he had invited the Mayor to his house for the purpose of consulting him generally concerning the conduct of the corporation, and that during their talk no mention was made of the Law Department hit. Merely resolving that one of the gentlemen must be mistaken, the reporter again called upon the Judge and hit his report and that of the Corporation Counsel. His Honor looked puzzled for a minute, but at last blurted out the truth, which was that Corporation Counsel

Norton had tendered his RESIGNATION.

The sole question then remaining was who to be Mr. Norton's successor? The Mayor had nothing to say upon this subject, and so the Aldermen were very anxious to know the answer.

THE NAMES MENTIONED. In connection with the office are those of Messrs. E. M. Mann, Assistant Corporation Counsel; E. Jameson, City Attorney; M. F. Tully, Franklin, and J. H. Tracy, Esq., all of whom some of the strongest men who have looked upon yet as candidates. However, the strongest man in the lot is M. E. Tully, whose powerful points are his eloquence and ability to speak. He and the statement, freely made yesterday, that he had expressed the opinion that the recent opinion of City-Attorney Jameson in the City-Hall was not the correct one. His main points are the fact that neither the Mayor nor the Corporation Counsel will be inclined to want him, and that he has the misfortune to own a law practice worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year, which he would reluctantly give up if he could.

THE ATTORNEY JAMESON. It is exceedingly worth about \$15,000, and he has not fully made up his mind. Next comes Mr. Tracy, who is a strong man, and the statement, freely made yesterday, that he had expressed the opinion that the recent opinion of City-Attorney Jameson in the City-Hall was not the correct one. His main points are the fact that neither the Mayor nor the Corporation Counsel will be inclined to want him, and that he has the misfortune to own a law practice worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year, which he would reluctantly give up if he could.

INSURANCE NEWS. Insurance companies are very anxious at present in regard to insuring property, and there is hardly a chance for anybody to get insurance, and from any company. There are a few which will, but one might just as well have no insurance at all as to be insured in such concerns. It is not likely that in case of a large fire they would be able to pay their losses in full, as their assets are almost worthless, and they are compelled to insure almost anything in order to carry on their business. The better class of companies are greatly reducing their lines of insurance, and canceling some of the policies they no longer consider first-class risks. It was also stated yesterday that the firms of Hartford and Springfield Fire & Marine had withdrawn from the city and given orders to have their policies canceled. Several other prominent companies are said to have withdrawn within the last day or two.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE. Another meeting of the citizens of the Seventh Ward, with a view of organizing a fire-patrol, took place last evening at 133 Canalport Avenue. The Committee of Five which were appointed at the last meeting to confer with the leaders of such movements in other wards reported that they had conferred with the Police and Fire Commissioners, and also with the members of the fire-patrol in the Tenth Ward, and that in their opinion a petition should be sent to the Common Council asking that power be granted for the organization of such a brigade.

Mr. Hanisch thought that the citizens of the whole ward should be called to a mass-meeting at some central hall in the neighborhood. This, like all other suggestions of any value, was lost sight of, and the Executive Committee of five was referred to all buildings under consideration.

Mr. Davis offered the following in regard to rating frame buildings, which was referred to a committee of five:

Resolved, That the minimum rating on the classes of buildings in the city be as follows in the districts defined:

Franz dwellings, not less than 5 per cent.
Brick dwellings, not less than 5 per cent.
Brick stores, not less than 5 per cent.
Brick stores, not less than 10 per cent.

In reply to a question, Capt. Privalville yesterday stated that the only effect he had observed of the fifteen days' notice was the anxiety which it caused of the owners of frame houses to get rid of them as quickly as possible, and that they were not willing to be insured in such concerns.

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THE MUSKEGON FIRE.

Twelve Blocks Burned Over.

Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

The Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle, Extra, Aug. 2, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1874, will be long remembered in the history of our city. The Mercury Barnum & Co.'s Mercantile visited every place, and we may add, Satan and his impudent crew also. For while the people were enjoying themselves, who were riding in the streets and squares, were riding in the houses of those who had been in the circuit, and about 10 minutes before 12 o'clock, a fire-bell was sounded. Some one had rung the Eastern bell and also the Western bell, and instantly thereafter the flames spread over the whole end of the building, with such celerity that it is clearly evident that not only the front door, but also the rear, had been used by the villainous mob. At the same time the characters were seen running at full speed, in the middle of the street, towards the rear door, and the flames appeared.

A report is also extant that a man was shot while caught stealing, but we find this must not have been, there is no doubt, a straight shooting, as the parties would warrant almost any measure to express such conduct.

Several persons are arrested and are in jail for pilfering goods.

FAIRS FOR 1874.

State, District, County, &c.

STATE FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS.

Wisconsin Industrial Association, Mineral Point, Sept. 1-4.

New England, Providence, Sept. 1-4.

Rhode Island, Providence, Sept. 1-4.

Cincinnati Exposition, Cincinnati, Sept. 2-Oct. 2.

Rome, N. Y., Oct. 1-4.

Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Sept. 7-14.

Indiana State Fair and Exposition, Indianapolis, Sept. 7-14.

Minnesota, St. Paul, Sept. 8-12.

Michigan Institute, New York, Sept. 9-Nov. 14.

New Jersey, Newark, Sept. 11-14.

Northern Ohio, Cleveland, Sept. 11-14.

Montana, Helena, Sept. 11-14.

North Dakota, Bismarck, Sept. 11-14.

South Dakota, Sioux City, Sept. 11-14.

Wyoming, Cheyenne, Sept. 11-14.

Utah, Salt Lake City, Sept. 11-14.

Colorado, Denver, Sept. 11-14.

Maine, Lewiston, Sept. 12-23.

Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Sept. 12-23.

Northern Wisconsin, Oshkosh, Sept. 12-23.

Illinoian, Chicago, Sept. 12-23.

New Hampshire, Manchester, Sept. 12-23.

North Dakota, Bismarck, Sept. 12-23.

Michigan, East Saginaw, Sept. 12-23.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 12-23.

Colorado, Denver, Sept. 12-23.

Maine, Lewiston, Sept. 12-23.

Virginia, Richmond, Sept. 12-23.

PENNSYLVANIA FAIR, Philadelphia, Sept. 12-23.

Western New York, Buffalo, Sept. 12-23.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND OTHER FAIRS.

ILLINOIS.

Bonneville, Alton, Sept. 1-4.

Brown, Mt. Sterling, Sept. 2-5.

Carroll, Carrollton, Sept. 1-4.

Co., Virginia, Sept. 1-4.

Champaign, Champaign, Sept. 1-4.

Clinton, Clinton, Sept. 1-4.

Dixon, Dixon, Sept. 1-4.

Elgin, Elgin, Sept. 1-4.

Franklin, Franklin, Sept. 1-4.

Galesburg, Galesburg, Sept. 1-4.

Henry, Henry, Sept. 1-4.

Henderson, Henderson, Sept. 1-4.

Illinoian, Illinois, Sept. 1-4.

Jones, Jones, Sept. 1-4.

Kosciusko, Kosciusko, Sept. 1-4.

Lake, Lake, Sept. 1-4.

McLean, McLean, Sept. 1-4.

Morgan, Morgan, Sept. 1-4.

Montgomery, Montgomery, Sept. 1-4.

Monroe, Monroe, Sept. 1-4.

Peoria, Peoria, Sept. 1-4.

Rockford, Rockford, Sept. 1-4.

Springfield, Springfield, Sept. 1-4.

St. Louis, St. Louis, Sept. 1-4.

St. Paul, St. Paul, Sept. 1-4.

Springfield, Springfield, Sept. 1-4

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BASED ON SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Daily, by mail.....\$12.00 | Sunday.....\$2.50
By Week.....\$4.00 | Weekly.....\$2.00

Part of a week at the rate of one-half the daily rate.
For telegrams and minettes, be sure and give Post Office address to full, including State and County.

Rentances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office-order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

CEMETERY—Cemetery.

DAILY, delivered, Sunday except 26 cents per week.
DAILY, delivered, Sunday included, 26 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE CO., CHICAGO,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hailed street, between Madison and Monroe. Exhibition by Prof. Baldwin of the so-called Spiritual Manifestations.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Adm. 25 cents. Minstrels, Farce, and Variety.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lakeside, foot of Adams street. "Fair by Moonlight." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION MR. KNIGHTS.—Stated Convalescences of Mr. and Mrs. Knights, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Argus, for business and work on the part of Mr. Knights, and for the benefit of his wife.

ASHMAN LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Regular Communication this (Tuesday) evening, in their hall, 72 Monroe-st., for business and work on the part of the F. C. Degree. The trustees cordially invite all.

C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. MCNEILLY, CORNER OF CLARK AND Randolph-st., warrants the payment of money refunded.

\$10 to \$100 invested in stocks and gold paid per month a month. Send for particulars. TURNBROOK & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, August 4, 1874.

If there were no legal objections, the Aldermen might constitute themselves superintending architects of the new City-Hall, and vote themselves \$200,000 for compensation. Thus the expenses of middlemen would be saved.

Senator Morton's health has again failed him, and he has been obliged to go South. The Republicans in Indiana will miss his services during the campaign, and even his political opponents will not find in his bodily infirmities an occasion for rejoicing. It would be better for all parties that his retirement from public life should result from a demonstration of his moral weakness.

Sufficient return from the Kentucky election have been received to warrant the assertion that the State has gone Democratic by an overwhelming majority. An election was also held in Utah yesterday, and Cannon, the Delegate in the present Congress, was returned. It will be remembered that a resolution passed the House at the last session disqualifying polygamists. This seems not to have been regarded by pious Mormons, who voted for Cannon almost to a man and woman—the women voted.

Staedens and Anderson, alleged incendiaries, have been held for trial at this term of the Criminal Court. They cannot justly complain of the law's delay. Let us hope that the people will have as good reason to be satisfied when the end of the trial is reached. Since the indictment of these men there have been many cases of supposed incendiarism, but none of them have warranted judicial proceedings. We imagine that the conviction and sentence to a long term in the Penitentiary of one man would be followed by a remarkable decrease in the daily average of fires.

It is not creditable to New York journalism that the first authentic report of the results reached by the Railroad Conference at Saratoga appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Every one of the New York papers has a representative in Saratoga whose duty it is to forward the local news to headquarters; but neither these men nor their employers were alive to the importance of a Conference whose decisions affect all the business interests of the country. Even to this hour, the New York public does not know as much of the proceedings of the Conference as the readers of THE TRIBUNE knew on Sunday morning.

Ald. Bailey introduced in the Common Council last evening a preamble and resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for a City-Hall site in the West Division. The proposition cannot be seriously considered; a charitable presumption is that it was not seriously meant. We have had recent and costly experience of the utter powerlessness of human efforts to force business from its accustomed channels; and the proposition can only serve to attract the sympathy of decent people to the object of its abuse. The expressions of THE TRIBUNE, on the contrary, are regarded as the reflex of the best public sentiment, carefully sustained, and carry the weight which such sustained ought to have. Mr. Norton is entitled to credit for his prompt recognition of public sentiment when it was conveyed to him in a credible form, and his resignation under the circumstances can scarcely fail to contribute to his excellent personal reputation. He has accepted the penalty of his mistakes, to which no personal disonor attaches, with a manliness that we heartily wish might be more general among public servants.

The Chicago produce markets were firm yesterday, except in wheat, with more doing. Meats were active and 10¢ per lb higher, closing at \$3.50 seller the month, and \$2.75 seller September. Lard was in good demand, and 2¢ per lb the higher, closing at \$15.25 cash, and \$15.50 seller September. Meats were more active, and 10¢ per lb higher, closing at 50¢ per bushel, 10¢ per 100 for short size, 10¢ per 100 for

short clear, and 13¢ per 100 for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were moderately active and steady, at 90¢ per gallon. Lake freights were dull and firm, at 25¢ for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was more active, and 15¢ per 100 lower, closing at \$1.05 cash, \$1.02 per bushel the month, and \$1.00 per 100 seller September. Corn was active, and advanced 25¢, closing at 63¢ per bushel, and 63¢ per seller September. Oats were active and unchanged, closing at 60¢ cash, and 37¢ per seller the month. Rye was in fair demand, and steadier, at 70¢. Barley was quiet and firm at \$1.03 per 100 seller September. Hogs were dull, and 10¢ per 100 lower, selling at \$25.00 per head. Cattle were quiet and easier. Sheep dull.

MR. OVINGTON THUNDESTRUCK.

If an event as grim and distressing as the Beecher-Tilton scandal can be said to have a ridiculous side, it is found in the attempt of Mr. Tilton to see his wife at the residence of the Ovingtons, and the consequent amazement and indignation of the temporary guardians under whose roof she has taken shelter. Says Mr. Ovington: "I cannot imagine what sublime impudence could have induced Mr. Tilton to call upon his wife at my house on Sunday," and Mrs. Ovington, with wide-opened eyes, chimes in: "The idea of that dreadful man coming here to see Elizabeth!" It certainly is very remarkable that Mr. Tilton should have any desire to see Mrs. Tilton. What possible interest can one have in the other? What relations exist between this unhappy husband and equally unhappy wife intimate enough to warrant a personal interview between them? Why should Theodore pull Mr. Ovington's doorbell and disturb Elizabeth, as she was playing "Home, Sweet Home," on Mrs. Ovington's piano? Elizabeth declines to stop her tune, notwithstanding Theodore's intercessions, and finally the Ovington's servant shows him the door, and, as he leaves, Mrs. Ovington's piano informs: "There is no place like home." As Mr. Tilton surveys his home, shattered by this scandal, he probably appreciates the force of the soothing song.

The first thought which will occur to the reader is, what harm would the interview have done. Mr. Tilton, of course, did not go to the Ovingtons to see his wife without a motive. It is absurd to suppose that he intended to do personal injury to Mrs. Tilton. It is equally absurd to suppose that his purpose was to kidnap her and carry her back to Livingston street by force. The motive must be sought outside of any feelings of hatred or revenge on Mr. Tilton's part. At the time he called at the Ovingtons, he was making arrangements to leave the Livingston street house to Mrs. Tilton, to settle up an incumbency which rested upon it and might otherwise cloud Mrs. Tilton's title, and to provide his four children with a home and the opportunities for education. To effect this, it was perhaps necessary to see Mrs. Tilton. She could never gain possession of the home by sentimentalizing upon Mrs. Ovington's piano about it. Negotiations were pending to which she was a party. There was, therefore, a very good reason why Mr. Tilton should have desired to see her, and a very good reason why Mrs. Tilton should have refused, or why the Ovingtons should have expressed any surprise at "Mr. Tilton's impudence." She was as safe from harm as if she had been defended by a battery of canons. She was in the very heart of the Beecher church, sheltered under the roof of his strongest adherents, within call at any time of Plymouth Church, of the Investigating Committee, of Beecher's counsel, and of Beecher himself. Theodore Tilton had ventured into the camp all alone, and one word from his wife could have brought all the forces of the country to carry out his plan.

The factitiousness of the situation evidently must have impressed itself upon the Ovingtons and suggested to them the propriety of making an explanation of this remarkably watchful and jealous care of their charge. In this explanation, we have the secret of their amazement at Mr. Tilton's impudence in calling to see his wife. Say the Ovingtons: "He had some cunning motive and some plan to carry out. The stockholders of the tale of the Man Telegraph Company received 160 times the market-price of their shares before the State purchase had been decided upon. They had paid in \$5,000, but their \$20 shares were worth only 5¢. Yet they got \$11,774 from the pectoral public. The public men who are laying plans for the acquisition of the railroads, etc., of Beecher's counsel, and of Beecher himself. Theodore Tilton had ventured into the camp all alone, and one word from his wife could have brought all the forces of the country to carry out. Contrast this old and honorable practice, which is to be revived in Virginia and Georgia, with the proceedings of the Convention which met at Elgin two years ago and nominated Gen. Steve Huribert for Congress, when the question of who should be nominated depended on the question of who would pay the most for that or that delegation. All over Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, and Illinois, the Congressional incumbents are marshaling their hired bands of office-holders to pack conventions and perpetuate themselves in Congress. Never, in the history of the country has the cause for nomination for Congress been so mean and degrading as among the political majorities this year. The use of money received a sort of legitimacy in Kansas, because the Republican party in Congress refused to disown it. Its success there has made its use general, and now no person dare venture to seek a nomination who has not the means, and who will not pledge himself, to pay liberally for the "expenses" of the election. The office never seeks the individual nowadays. That being an honorable principle, and its observance conducive to the public interest, it is no longer recognized by those of their countrymen who have not passed through the process of reconstruction.

GORDON GORDON'S CAREER.

The adventurer known in this country as Lord Gordon Gordon committed suicide in Manitoba on Saturday last. He died as he had lived—fraudulently.

His talent for cheating justice was never more conspicuously displayed than in the last act of his life. He was under arrest, and begged permission of the officers to change his clothing. Being released for this purpose, he improved the opportunity to blow his brains out.

Gordon Gordon's career is one of the most brilliant in the annals of crime. It began in the very humble walks of an English gentleman's servant. His service in this capacity was improved to the full in acquiring the rudiments of police education, as it goes in England and America. He learned to swear in a becoming manner, to gamble successfully, to stand up under his bottle like a man, to sneer at female virile, and to those accomplishments were added the gifts with which he was endowed by Nature—such as shamelessness and inordinate self-confidence. Certain misadventures with tradesmen whom he had defrauded compelled his emigration to America. He dashed into notoriety in New York by a sheer exercise of impudence that is almost without a precedent. He claimed to be a real Lord and the possessor of a swollen bank account. That was enough. He was taken to the heart of New York society, the mamas with marriageable daughters being especially captivated by the extrinsic merits of the man. Having thus established a position, he turned with the ready instinct of a knave to the improvement of the mad chance. He dabbled in stock and gold operations in a gentlemanly way; and won the confidence of the Street by the credit of his sponsors, who knew nothing of him except that he was received in good society. Among the gentlemen with whom he effected business relations were Jay Gould and Horace F. Clark. These relations judges of human nature, we may suppose, soon pierced through the outer-covering of Gordon Gordon's character. They set him down for a common rascal. In this they erred. He was a most uncomum rascal. When he was arrested for fraud, Gould and Clark signed his bail-bond, hoping thus to put

him under obligations, and secure a convenient instrument for difficult and unpleasant work. Before the trial came on he fled the country, taking up a residence in Manitoba. The attempt of his bondsmen to secure his person, the arrest of certain officials in Fort Garry on a charge of kidnapping, and the final escape of Gordon, is therefore in this position: If it enforces its laws, it will incur the implied censure of the courts. If it does not enforce them, it will incur the censure of certain of its members. Now, what is the Board to do? Turn which way it will, enforce these rules or refuse to enforce them, it can scarcely fail to give such evidence of its impotency as shall draw discredit upon it. Men will very naturally ask: What is the use of a Board of Trade that cannot so much as enforce its by-laws? It has been already snubbed more than once by the courts. It will be snubbed many a time again unless it embraces an equitable system of legislation, and provides for such cases as that of Friday last, by adopting a series of by-laws in harmony with the settled principles of jurisprudence. Unless it takes some such step it will find it impossible to steer clear between the managers of "corners" and the courts. Its own self-respect and permanency demand that it should revise its by-laws immediately, so as to make them enforceable under the laws of the land.

SELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

The Conservative party in Virginia has revived the ancient and honorable rule, so general in the better days of the Republic, of recognizing no candidate for Congress who shall seek by personal canvass to have himself nominated. The resolution, adopted in June last, was as follows:

That an active canvass for the nomination by aspirants for Congressional honors is greatly to be deplored, and should be discontinued.

On July 27, ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker and Col. John H. Guy addressed a large meeting at Richmond as candidates seeking the Conservative nomination for Congress; and, next day, the State Executive Committee issued a card rebuking both gentlemen, and again impressing upon the public the indecorum of any such attempt to forestall the popular judgment.

Mr. Stanley Jevons, Professor of Political Economy in Owens College, Manchester, Eng-land, has published a valuable essay on the financial aspects of the purchase of railways by the State.

It lays down four conditions necessary for the successful management of an industry by the State. These are:

1. The work must be of an invariable and routine-like nature, so as to be performed according to fixed rules.

2. It must be performed under the public eye, or for the service of individuals who will immediately detect and expose any failure or laxity.

3. There must be very little expenditure of capital, so that each year's revenue and expense account shall represent, with approximate accuracy, the real commercial success of the undertaking.

4. The operations must be of such a kind that their union under one comprehensive Government monopoly will lead to great advantage and economy.

The work of the Post-Office fulfills all these conditions. It is routine; any mistake in it is at once complained of; its capital expenditure is very scanty (in England only £16,000 out of £3,688,000, or a twenty-second part of the whole); and its precision and dispatch are promoted by the Government monopoly. The Pall-Mall Gazette considers the comparative failure of the State-telegraph system in England due to the large capital required at its inception. Its failure to meet the third of the conditions Prof. Jevons lays down has seriously embarrassed its working. The Professor thinks that railway business satisfies only one condition, the second, and that only partially. Its work is not routine-like, but shifting, requiring to be adjusted from time to time to meet or to create new demands. Moreover, it is the economy arising from unity and centralization of management which is that the fact that its union under one comprehensive Government monopoly will lead to great advantage and economy.

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This is the principle which governed all nominations for Congress in the Southern States before the War, and the result was that that section was always represented by men of ability and information, whose personal character was beyond reproach. The man who was suspected of having bought the votes of a delegate, or of having packed a local convention, would, despite his nomination, be rejected by the people, and his further residence in that neighborhood would become exceedingly uncomfortable. There was a time when this same rule prevailed in all parts of the Union, and it was owing to the general departure from this practice that seats in the Senate have been made articles of merchandise, and that nominations for Representatives have become as much a commodity as wheat, oats, or potatoes. A lowering of the general character of Congress, and the introduction of mere adventurers, speculators, gamblers, and dishonest men, have followed. Five years ago Ames would have been expelled from Congress upon the facts it is now known. The Professors of the State-telegraph system in England due to the large capital required at its inception. Its failure to meet the third of the conditions Prof. Jevons lays down has seriously embarrassed its working. The Professor thinks that railway business satisfies only one condition, the second, and that only partially. Its work is not routine-like, but shifting, requiring to be adjusted from time to time to meet or to create new demands. Moreover, it is the economy arising from unity and centralization of management which is that the fact that its union under one comprehensive Government monopoly will lead to great advantage and economy.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

Above and beyond the multiplication of the business of the banks that comes with the settlement of the first of the month, there were signs to-day of an increase in the demand for money. It may prove to be a mere flurry, but, on the other hand, it may be the first intimation of a new activity in general trade, based on the abundant crops now ripening, and the widespread improvement in the condition of mercantile affairs. The call for money to move the crops has not yet begun, although it cannot be deferred much longer.

The rates of discount at the banks remain unchanged at 10 per cent for regular customers and very liberal concessions to other good borrowers. The lowest limit of the market is 5 per cent on call with Government securities; real estate loans are 6 to 10 per cent; money on the street is 8 to 10 per cent.

New York exchange ruled to-day between banks from 50 to 75 premium for \$1,000. Considerable amounts of currency were shipped East.

The clearings were \$4,500,000.

UNITED STATES BANKS ORGANIZED. The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks organized the past week:

1,219—First National Bank of Kasson, Minnesota; authorized capital \$500,000; paid-in capital \$35,310. David Anthony, President; E. E. Fairchild, Cashier, authorized to commence business July 25, 1874.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

A recapitulation of the statement of the public debt for July is as follows:

Bonds at 6 per cent. \$1,213,228,250. Bonds at 5 per cent. \$1,015,235,200.

Principal, interest, &c., \$1,728,553,250. Total, \$2,957,971,500.

Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent. \$700,000.00.

Postage and Revenue Fund, at 3 per cent. \$14,000,000.00.

Interest, \$16,678,000.00. Total, \$45,668,000.00.

Debt due and unpaid, \$2,957,971,500. Total, \$45,668,000.00.

Principals, interest, &c., \$2,957,971,500. Total, \$45,668,000.00.

Interest, \$2,957,971,500. Total, \$45,668,000.00.

Total, \$45,668,000.00.

Cash in the Treasury—

Com. \$7,112,138.00.

Current, \$2,912,327.00.

Specie held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law. 55,953,000.00.

Total, \$84,961,448.85.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
1874.	1873.
Flour, bran, 5,000c. 5,265	5,210, 7,500
Wheat, 27,980c. 35,333	2,887, 5,500
Corn, bn. 46,157	47,007, 47,622
Barley, 7,354	740, 62
Grass seed, lbs. 25,200	3,200
Broomcorn, 26,620	1,470
Ground meat, lbs. 24,250	2,176, 475,750
Bacon, 74,730	98,411, 1,040,625
Lard, lbs. 169	1,000
Yellow, 20,150	467,150
Butter, 141,350	2,040
Live hogs, 62,000	61,125
Cattle, No. 1, 1,745	6,878
Hides, 145	872
Highwaymen, 198	1,021
Wood, lbs. 224,100	297,071
Lumber, No. 1, 1,122	4,644, 32,272,000
Shingles, No. 1, 566	353,470
Coal, 372,320	300,000
Salt, brn. 200	4,906

The market closed at the following range of prices:

For wheat and winter, 5.75c. 6.75c.

Good rye, 4.75c. 5.25c.

Barley, 4.00c. 4.50c.

Good corn, 5.00c. 5.50c.

Ground meat, 5.00c. 6.00c.

Bacon, 10c. 12c.

Lard, 12c. 14c.

Yellow, 14c. 16c.

Butter, 16c. 18c.

Cattle, 20c. 22c.

Live hogs, 24c. 26c.

Cattle, No. 1, 28c. 30c.

Hides, 32c. 34c.

Wood, 32c. 34c.

Lumber, No. 1, 36c. 38c.

Shingles, No. 1, 40c. 42c.

Coal, 42c. 44c.

Salt, brn. 46c. 48c.

The following figures are furnished by the Produce Exchange:

Received. Shipped.

Flour, bran, 4
 5 |

Wheat, 654
 80 |

Cheese, brn. 6
 6 |

Barley, 80
 65 |

Rye, 90
 79 |

Hops, 100
 92 |

Fish, 219
 192 |

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: A car No. 1, 3 do.; 1 car No. 2, 3 do.; 3 cars No. 3 do.; 1 car No. 4 do.; 1 car No. 5 do.; 1 car No. 6 do.; 1 car No. 7 do.; 1 car No. 8 do.; 1 car No. 9 do.; 1 car No. 10 do.; 1 car No. 11 do.; 1 car No. 12 do.; 1 car No. 13 do.; 1 car No. 14 do.; 1 car No. 15 do.; 1 car No. 16 do.; 1 car No. 17 do.; 1 car No. 18 do.; 1 car No. 19 do.; 1 car No. 20 do.; 1 car No. 21 do.; 1 car No. 22 do.; 1 car No. 23 do.; 1 car No. 24 do.; 1 car No. 25 do.; 1 car No. 26 do.; 1 car No. 27 do.; 1 car No. 28 do.; 1 car No. 29 do.; 1 car No. 30 do.; 1 car No. 31 do.; 1 car No. 32 do.; 1 car No. 33 do.; 1 car No. 34 do.; 1 car No. 35 do.; 1 car No. 36 do.; 1 car No. 37 do.; 1 car No. 38 do.; 1 car No. 39 do.; 1 car No. 40 do.; 1 car No. 41 do.; 1 car No. 42 do.; 1 car No. 43 do.; 1 car No. 44 do.; 1 car No. 45 do.; 1 car No. 46 do.; 1 car No. 47 do.; 1 car No. 48 do.; 1 car No. 49 do.; 1 car No. 50 do.; 1 car No. 51 do.; 1 car No. 52 do.; 1 car No. 53 do.; 1 car No. 54 do.; 1 car No. 55 do.; 1 car No. 56 do.; 1 car No. 57 do.; 1 car No. 58 do.; 1 car No. 59 do.; 1 car No. 60 do.; 1 car No. 61 do.; 1 car No. 62 do.; 1 car No. 63 do.; 1 car No. 64 do.; 1 car No. 65 do.; 1 car No. 66 do.; 1 car No. 67 do.; 1 car No. 68 do.; 1 car No. 69 do.; 1 car No. 70 do.; 1 car No. 71 do.; 1 car No. 72 do.; 1 car No. 73 do.; 1 car No. 74 do.; 1 car No. 75 do.; 1 car No. 76 do.; 1 car No. 77 do.; 1 car No. 78 do.; 1 car No. 79 do.; 1 car No. 80 do.; 1 car No. 81 do.; 1 car No. 82 do.; 1 car No. 83 do.; 1 car No. 84 do.; 1 car No. 85 do.; 1 car No. 86 do.; 1 car No. 87 do.; 1 car No. 88 do.; 1 car No. 89 do.; 1 car No. 90 do.; 1 car No. 91 do.; 1 car No. 92 do.; 1 car No. 93 do.; 1 car No. 94 do.; 1 car No. 95 do.; 1 car No. 96 do.; 1 car No. 97 do.; 1 car No. 98 do.; 1 car No. 99 do.; 1 car No. 100 do.; 1 car No. 101 do.; 1 car No. 102 do.; 1 car No. 103 do.; 1 car No. 104 do.; 1 car No. 105 do.; 1 car No. 106 do.; 1 car No. 107 do.; 1 car No. 108 do.; 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